

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

As the tramps increase in numbers and the impositions on those who are willing to aid the needy increase, the usefulness of the Associated Charities is clearly seen. Everyone who is applied to for aid should refer the applicants, if strangers, to Mrs. Berger, who resides on Hotel street, near Dr. Grossman's office. Her telephone number is 587 and her address is postoffice box 649.

The symptoms of the tramp movement are increasing, and the community, in self-protection, should educate itself into the proper ways of acting promptly in the matter. The Society, of course, expects that generous people will contribute to the local and church aid societies, as heretofore, but will take prompt measures to see that charity is not wasted on the undeserving.

THE HOW DUCK AFFAIR.

The only points made by the Advertiser in the How Duck matter were first, that he and his associates were refused permission to land at this port, and were driven back to China, without being informed that they had the right to appeal to Washington, and without being allowed to see counsel. All of these men say so emphatically.

The Special Agent, Mr. Brown, could not permit them to land and be set free, but he could have detained them in quarantine, and forwarded a statement of their case to Washington, where upon the application of the Chinese Minister the order of the Treasury Department regarding immigration was declared at once not to include Chinese with return permits.

As for the reasoning on the subject offered by the organ of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos, it is quite similar and as unanswerable as that of the lunatic in the story that appeared the other day in one of the journals. Examining physician, to person supposed to be a lunatic, "You said a few moments ago that you were Napoleon Bonaparte. Now you say you are the Duke of Wellington. How do you account for that?" Supposed lunatic, "Oh, I'm the Duke by a different mother."

The statements and reasoning of the Organ are equally coherent with the statements and reasoning of the lunatic, and it is quite out of the question to argue a point which the dormant faculties of your opponent does not see.

In the matter of How Duck, it was a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Federal authority, but Congress had failed to give the Federal Agent, Mr. Brown, any means or power for enforcing his instructions. In every State and Territory, excepting Hawaii, there are Federal courts and a Federal Marshal, who can call upon the Federal army to aid him. Special Agent Brown had nothing but his own fists, feet, and teeth with which to execute his orders or instructions. He could not summon a man from the large garrison here. So he asked the Territorial local government to aid him with a police force. As an act of comity it did so, just as the sheriff of a county in a State aids the United States Marshal in arresting a criminal, although the State Sheriff has no power to execute a Federal law.

Here is where the Cat's Paw comes in. After the local government had used force in executing the Federal agent's requests, and How Duck and others were driven back to China, and those Chinese ask for indemnity for loss, the Secretary of the Treasury replies: "Oh no. The Federal government did not stop you." His exact language is, stopped you "by reason of the action of the Hawaiian government." He refuses to admit that Special Agent Brown did it.

Why does the Secretary of the Treasury throw the responsibility of the detention of the Chinese upon the local government? Either the Secretary is grossly ignorant about the facts, or the Special Agents of the United States have informed him that they had nothing to do with the detention. Because the local government, without any directions from Washington, chose, as a matter of comity, to aid the Federal Agent, who did not have even a policeman to enforce his order, it is added with the expense of the detention of the Chinese in the quarantine station, and the Federal authority refuses to pay the bills in a purely Federal matter.

The comedy of the Cat's Paw began when the local government engaged in assisting a Federal officer at his request. Special Agent Brown's position was an embarrassing one, because he had no physical means of enforcing his directions. He is not to be blamed for that. He is open to censure only for not allowing the Chinese, who had re-

turn permits, on the Celtic, to have counsel, and remain under guard until their cases had been considered in Washington. They may have been refused counsel, and remained in ignorance of their rights, through the fault of the local government. But it was his business to see that no error was made.

How is it that the Secretary of the Treasury tells How Duck that he was detained not by the Federal, but by the local government? Was the matter muddled by the Special Agents? The Cat's Paw explanation seems to be obvious.

DISLOYAL REPUBLICANS.

The disloyalty of many Republican journals to the Republican President of the United States is not a gratifying aspect of a republican form of government. The brigadiers of these journals insist on running the Philippine campaign instead of leaving it to the President, his Cabinet, and the trained men of the army and navy departments. Gen. Otis is declared to be an incompetent general by these brigadiers in ink strategy, but the President refuses to listen to their advice and orders, just as President Lincoln refused time and again to obey the orders of the brigadiers of the press in 1863. They are grieved.

Mr. Schurman, one of the commissioners dispatched by the President to negotiate with Aguinaldo, says: "It is well to bear in mind that the President understands the situation better than any one else can possibly do, inasmuch as he is in the receipt of information from a variety of sources, civil and military, and has the judgment of experts upon the facts reported."

But these several hundred brigadiers in newspaper strategy, do not propose to be put aside by any such apparently reasonable views. They claim to be the representatives of the people, and the people rule. There is no consideration shown to the President who is held responsible for the acts of his subordinates.

Congress failed to give the President ample power and means for crushing the rebellion in the Philippines, and plainly intimated to him that he must be satisfied with what they had chosen to give him.

He cannot tell the newspaper brigadiers the truth about the campaign, because they will publish it at once, and Aguinaldo will have the advantage of it.

However, the President will be sustained by the people, and he will succeed in his management of the whole affair. He will keep Gen. Otis in command until he is satisfied that some other arrangement is desirable. The loyal Republicans will trust the President, even if he does not show that marvellous "hind sight" that the brigadiers possess.

SNORING CORRESPONDENTS.

It is a rule in the proceedings of courts martial in France that the sessions of the courts shall begin at 6 o'clock in the morning. In the Dreyfus case, this rule is strictly followed. Ninety per cent. of the spectators in the court room are newspaper correspondents. As these persons are engaged in taking the evidence during the day and in sending correspondence off at an early moment, they are generally busy until after midnight. Having insufficient sleep, they fall off to sleep, whenever there is a suspension in the taking of testimony. A special dispatch to a New York journal says that whenever this incident occurs, or whenever a witness is inaudible, the snoring begins, and a witness sometimes testifies in a chorus of snores. On one occasion, two journalists, while asleep, dropped their heavy canes which fell with a crashing sound on the floor. The noise startled the audience and the court who suspected that it was connected with some devilish plot, for a demonstration of some kind was suspected.

The gendarmes, after this incident, forbade the introduction of canes and umbrellas into the court room.

It certainly detracts from the solemn grandeur of the trial of Dreyfus, which the world is watching with the closest attention, when a chorus of snores fills the room, and the spectators of the most eventful trial known to history cannot keep their eyes open. In the Ingoldsby Legends, Lord Tom Noddy, hires a room that overlooks a sea-ford upon which a man is to be hung, in the early morning. But My Lord drinks brandy in order to keep awake until the hour arrives. He falls asleep, just before the execution takes place and his landlord finds him lying on a sofa and snoring. Sleeping and snoring in the presence of tragic events does not add to the dignity of great events. Even Macaulay himself would be lost in describing a spectacle, in which he would declare, that while the thought and anxiety of all Europe were concentrated upon the humble structure that covered the actors in one of the most impressive events of modern times, a visitor standing near to it, with listening ear, could only hear a chorus of snores, breaking the silence of the air.

A THRILLING STORY.

The San Francisco Examiner Magazine exhibits a picture in which Mr. Q. R. Watson, a tourist from Chicago, is represented in the act of crossing on stilts one of the molten lava flows during the recent eruption on Mauna Loa. Mr. Watson describes his intrepid daring in escaping from sudden death. He had reached a spot nearing the burning cone and, while contemplating the awful grandeur of the roaring flood of lava in front of him, did not notice that the playful cone had ejected another equally awful stream of lava in his rear, with the sole and only purpose of cutting off his retreat. Attempting to escape by rushing down the mountain so as to escape between the two streams, he found that the sagacious streams had cut off escape in that direction by joining their currents below. This strategical movement, executed according to the best known rules of military and volcanic strategy, left him alone, isolated and surrounded, and with its usual imperitence Death stared him in the face.

With brilliant ingenuity Mr. Watson says that he noticed a growth of ironwood trees in the vicinity, although the ironwood has never been found in that region, and is a newly imported tree. Taking out his jack-knife, he says that he cut down two saplings, upon which, it seems, Providence had kindly placed footrests, and out of these he made a pair of stilts. Before mounting them he lingered with the love of an artist, and contemplated the gorgeous spectacles of the eruption, apparently, we should judge, indifferent to the malicious machinations of the lawless cone, and the trespassing streams of fire. He then proceeded to deal with the emergency. He estimated that the stream of lava he was about to cross was nearly eighty feet wide, and one foot deep. Mounting his stilts, he "commended his soul" according to the usual formula repeated by intrepid adventurers, and plunged one of his wooden legs, by brevet, into the burning and swollen torrent. He followed at once with the leg of the other stilt, and was quickly in the middle of the flood. The ironwood did not burn. He probably found that it was a cast-iron growth of the "cold-short" species which molten lava could not melt. He asserts, however, that some charcoal was thrown off from his supports. He bravely stepped through the blazing torrent. His eyes, he declares, felt like balls of fire. As he approached the further bank, his wooden legs began to crumble. One of them finally gave way, just as he reached the bank, and, with a desperate plunge, he reached the solid earth and deliberately pronounced himself to be "saved."

It is not difficult to account for this thrilling story. It is known that several of the parties who ventured to travel over the rough slopes of Mauna Loa in order to reach the burning cones, carried large supplies of beer. But some of the tourists, including, we assume, Mr. Watson, carried generous supplies of "swipes," an article which has a strangely exhilarating effect, and is equally deadly to the effusion of Truth. When Mr. Watson rested at a very safe distance from the fiery cone, the "swipes" were consumed, Mr. Watson slept and these thrilling adventures began.

It is a pity that his imagining did not take a different shape, and the Examiner was not furnished with a story in which the adventurer, instead of crossing the molten lava on stilts, used the flow of lava as a waterway and after launching himself upon the descending stream, navigated the liquid fire for twelve miles and landed in safety where it had spent its force. But the "swipes" were not equal to the occasion.

The Baron Munchausen in retelling anecdotes of his own adventures on earth, to his listeners in Hades, must, in hearing of Mr. Watson's adventures, notify the custodian that he no longer holds the "cup" as the foremost Har of the Universe.

WEARING TROUSERS.

One of the grievances of the Yaquis Indians is the order of the Mexican government, which requires the men to wear trousers, when they appear in the Mexican villages. It was a similar request made by the early missionaries in these islands, that created in the mind of the native the belief that religion and trousers had an intimate connection. Dr. Lindley, the noted African missionary, often declared the existence of this belief.

One of the American generals, stationed on the Rio Grande after the Civil War, was invited with his staff, to a banquet and ball in a Mexican town near the border. As they entered the ball room, they read this notice: "Gentlemen must wear trousers."

These arbitrary decrees in favor of trousers, mark the irrepressible conflict between heathenism and civilization, just as the queue marks the civilization of the Chinese.

The suppression of the rebellion in the Philippines will bring before the ruling democracy of America the

question of regulating the dress of several millions of Filipinos, who do not wear trousers. While the flag will cover them in a certain metaphorical sense, and sufficiently so to permit the professional orators to declare that those heathen are clothed in the Stars and Stripes, there will still remain the fact of physical nakedness, which no figure of speech will cover. An arbitrary decree that two millions of people must assume trousers in the presence of the Goddess of Liberty, may invite a distressing question as to constitutional rights. If a member of the wild tribes is imprisoned for refusing to wear trousers, the Supreme Court of the United States may be able to add another brilliant and learned decision to its Reports, on the Rights of Man. The imprisoned heathen will find warm sympathizers in these islands, who will urge that in coming under the flag, no man enters into a penal contract to wear breeches.

A SCHEME FOR SETTLERS.

The laws enacted by Congress for the disposition of public lands will be only the beginning of movements to place the best of these lands in the hands of speculators. It goes without saying, that if any money can be made out of these lands, the lobby in Washington city will be able to get through Congress from time to time, laws which will be of great value to the speculators, but will be also a serious injury to the public interests. The lobby will be powerful, well organized and resourceful in money. This comment is justified by the success of speculators who have attempted to secure public lands in the western part of the Mainland. Congress can repeal at any time a Territorial law.

Before the laws governing this Territory are passed, the government should make one serious attempt to provide for white settlers on the Island of Oahu. The small colony of whites on the Wai'alua mesa is said to be doing well, but it is an insignificant matter in view of the real needs of the situation.

There is a tract of land on this island, known as Luahale, Walaue, which covers 14,772 acres of land. The lease of this land expires in August, 1901. The shore front extends five and one-half miles. About 500 acres of the tract is known to be good cane land. The rest is valuable for grazing cattle. If artesian wells are sunk, and the water from the mountain shed was collected, many acres of this large tract would be available for cane planting, fruit culture, market gardening, and, generally, for homestead locations. Several hundred families could occupy it, and make homes, as prosperous at least, as the average farmer's home of the Mainland.

Its value, when provided with water, would reach a large sum. The cost of putting down wells, so as to make it available would be small at first, and success in sinking them and securing several hundred families for settlers, would justify further outlay for water.

It is a political maxim in America, that individuals and not the State should develop the industrial resources of the country. But the conditions existing here, have compelled another public policy, and the Hawaiian government has assisted foreign immigration to the extent of nearly a million of dollars in order to aid the plantations. This aid has been given to Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese immigration.

But the government, under the influences of public sentiment here, has spent nothing for the encouraging of Anglo-Saxon immigration. On this point it has been, under the same influence, stubbornly indifferent, so far as aiding immigration is concerned. The causes of this public indifference are apparent enough, and are still actively at work in continuing Asiatic immigration, and now in promoting Italian immigration which will be a menace to social improvement owing to its ignorance of American political ideas.

Available land, for small homesteads, with the certainty of irrigating water, is practically out of the question, on the Island of Oahu. There is, however, this large tract in Walaue, which may be made available for a large and flourishing colony of whites, by supplying it with water, and opening it up to settlement.

If the government was justified in spending over one-half a million of dollars in aiding the Latin and Asiatic immigration, it would be equally justified in spending \$50,000 or more in preparing through irrigation a tract of land for settlement, which could be taken up by small farmers. We need the best bone and sinew on this island, in which the Anglo-Saxons are now merely a fraction of the total population.

It may be said, by way of criticism of this plan, that it is now too late to entertain any scheme for Americanizing these islands, beyond sticking up American flags over it, and Americanizing the Asiatics.

There is much force in the criticism. But before our public lands have

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BUCKWORTH, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

entirely passed over to the hands of corporations and speculators, it would be wise to make one supreme effort to secure one strong colony of the kind of people which have built up great States on the Mainland. No one is called upon to make any sacrifice or endure the toils which have elsewhere created Christian commonwealths. The Treasury overflows. Then let us have one colony which will answer our loud prayers uttered so often from the house tops, that Providence would give to us only the opportunity to establish American civilization here and we would seize it.

THE GALICIANS RELEASED.

Under the circumstances, the employers of the Galicians, who have been imprisoned for refusing to observe their contracts, should have released them long ago. It is useless to comment on the conduct of Congress in approving and making our municipal laws, which enforce penal labor contracts, the laws of the United States governing this Territory. The employers of the Galicians were at fault in importing these undesirable laborers, and the loss that results from it, is merely the damage which comes from their own error, although it was unintentional and almost unavoidable.

The release of the Galicians will prevent the occurrence of a thrilling historical incident in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which Counselor Gear proposed to make that court face about on the Constitutional question. At the same time, he will have leisure to call on the President and make him face about on the same question.

TRUSTS AND STRIKES.

The Trusts and the labor strikes are educating the people, and, in the end, there will be an adjustment of these conflicts. The Trusts boycott the small merchants and traders. The recent railway strike in Cleveland, boycotted the same class of men, by forcing them to abandon travel in the street cars. Both Trusts and strikes operate on the same principle. Both prevent men from using freedom of trade. The strikers who boycott the merchants, complain because the Trusts boycott the small merchants. No theories or book-learning will teach us how to live and let live. Only the lesson of experience, which forces men to think out some way of preventing these unreasonable methods of adjusting difficulties, will bring order out of this industrial conflict.

SEPTEMBER MEETING.

Of Hawaiian Mission Children's Society Held Last Saturday.

The September meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society was held at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Damon and was largely attended, over sixty members being present.

The principal business of the meeting was the report of the committee on the publishing of a book containing the lives and portraits of all the missionary fathers and mothers.

Rev. O. H. Gulick and Miss M. A. Chamberlain on behalf of the committee spoke earnestly of the work which had been done and stated that by the responses already received the success of the undertaking was assured.

After the business meeting Messrs. O. H. Gulick and Frank Damon spoke informally as to their vacation rambles, the latter introducing to the members present Mr. Turner and Mr. Russell who had lately arrived from the coast to aid him in his mission work.

The society was also entertained by Mrs. E. C. Damon's singing and the violin playing of Prof. Yandley accompanied by his wife.

The meeting closed with social chat and singing, leaving all present enthusiastic over the work of the society and its future welfare.

The Herald says six fresh squatters have taken up claims in the new Olua district during the past week.

MEDICAL SOCIETY

Interesting Meeting Last Saturday.

Papers Read by Dr. S. Day and Wood of the Bubonic Plague—Berl-beri Next.

The Medical Association met at the office of Dr. Meyer last Saturday evening. The subject for the evening's discussion was the bubonic plague, a topic full of interest at present on account of the plague which has been raging in Hongkong.

Dr. C. B. Wood read the first paper. He was admirably qualified to speak, both on account of his thorough study of the subject and his personal observation of its ravages. He went into the history of the disease and gave statistics showing its enormous death rate. He vividly described the great plague of 1894, during which time he was in the Orient and had opportunity for observing the "black death" in all its forms.

Dr. Day followed with a discussion of the treatment of the plague. The most successful and what seems to be the coming method was discovered by a German physician stationed in India by the English Government. It consists of inoculation of serum into the infected person, and is very similar to the vaccination in case of smallpox. Remarkable results have been obtained in this treatment which has produced beneficial results when the patients have been in the worst stages of the plague. The doctor gave an interesting description of the cases which came under his notice only a few months ago, when the first infected steamer arrived.

A general discussion followed among all present. The following were in attendance: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Dr. Garvin, secretary; Drs. Day, Wood, Bowman, Alvarez, Thompson, Raymond, Meyers, Rhodes, Cleveland, Sloggett, Emerson, May, Wood, Hoffman; Miss Kerr and Mr. Atherton, medical students.

The subject for the next meeting will be "Berl-beri."

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

Look Out for One Hundred Dollar Treasury Notes.

A gentleman who recently returned from the Coast states that when he left Honolulu August 3 he took United States paper money instead of gold, as more convenient to carry. Among the notes was one of \$100, purporting to have been issued by the United States Treasurer at Washington. When he offered this note in payment of passage on the China, the officers of the company declined to receive it. Two other large firms also refused to take it, stating that counterfeiters of this particular note were in circulation. It was then taken to the United States Treasury in San Francisco with the statement as to where it was obtained. That officer said that, although the counterfeiters were very close imitations of the genuine notes in circulation, he would receive this note. Public notice had already been given in Washington of this new and dangerous counterfeit, recalling all outstanding notes of this denomination (\$100). He cashed the note, with the remark that in this case he would personally assume all risk. It will be well for persons handling United States Treasury issues of this particular denomination (\$100) to be on their guard, should any such be offered here.

An Old Resident Dead.

J. H. Burns, one of the oldest residents of these islands, died early this morning after a short illness, at the family residence. The deceased has carried on a coopers business on lower Fort street for a number of years. Besides a wife the late J. H. Burns leaves to mourn his loss several grown up sons and daughters well known throughout the islands.

The U. S. T. Grant.

In consequence of the discovery of a suspicious case of illness on board, the U. S. transport Grant was sent to the quarantine station at Nagahama on Sunday morning. She returned to port on Monday noon. The medical men agree in thinking that the case is a mild small-pox attack.—Japan Gazette, August 19.

WHEELER REPORTS ON HAWAII.

Says the People Seem Prosperous and Contented.

Adjutant General Corbin has received a personal letter at Washington from General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., who is en route to the Philippines on the transport Tartar, giving some data concerning his trip as far as Honolulu and also concerning affairs in Hawaii. General Wheeler says: "The people generally seem prosperous and contented. I inquired of very many people about the feeling of the royalists and the general opinion expressed is that while they retain some feeling of regret at the loss of their sovereignty, they also realized that the country is benefited, and they seem satisfied with the situation."

The Quintette Club furnished the music for the Labor Day dance last night.